

THE TIMES.

—For President—
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

☞ This number closes the **THIRD VOLUME** OF THE "TIMES."

It is a custom of ancient date with editors, at the close of a volume, to write a column or two, reviewing the past and making promises for the future.

This time-honored custom we waive.

What we have done, our readers all know.

What we have not done, we had good reasons for not doing.

Now for what we intend to do:—

We intend to continue the publication of the "TIMES," and hope to receive sufficient encouragement to make our "yoke easy and burdens light;" but should we be disappointed in this hope, we shall continue its publication *anyhow*—just for our own amusement.

TIME TO STOP.

We have a number of subscribers in and out of the State, to whom we have been sending the "TIMES" three years, and have not, as yet, received one cent in payment. We supposed them to be honorable men—have regularly sent them their papers three years—believing they would pay us; this they have failed to do, and we now think it *time to stop*.

'They live too far off' for us to see them ourselves; we shall forward their accounts through the post office, and leave it with them to pay us or not, as they please, assuring them we can live without it.

We have their names on our books, and may have use for them at some future day.

☞ Several friends, in whose hands we placed our prospectus for the 4th volume of the Times, have more than complied with our request; instead of one, they have returned us two, four, and six subscribers. They have our thanks for their kindness. Those who have names on the prospectus in their hands will please return them by this day week.

☞ Our paper will be enlarged at the beginning of the new volume.

CONGRESS.

Our dates from Washington are up to the 25th ult. On that day the bill from the House of Representatives repealing the Bankrupt Law, passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 13. Persons who have made application for the benefit of the law will not be affected by the repeal.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom the subject was referred, in the House of Representatives, reported *against* the passage of the Oregon Bill.

A bill has passed both Houses reducing the pay and mileage of members of Congress.

A joint resolution for the appointment of agents in Kentucky and Missouri, to purchase water-rotted hemp, has passed both Houses.

A relief bill for the benefit of General Jackson, has passed the Senate.

REBUKE TO THE NULLIFIERS.

In the House on the 24th, on motion of Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, the bill to suspend, for a limited time, so much of the apportionment act as requires Representatives to be elected to Congress by districts, was taken up, and rejected, yeas 90, nays 19.

The bill relating to the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections having been read, Mr. Ayer moved an amendment, which was adopted, to make the bill as it was when it was introduced at the last session, and requiring Representatives, before they are entitled to their seats, to present certificates showing that they have been elected according to the second section of the apportionment law—that is by districts. The bill was passed, 105 to 82.

☞ We give this week the last letter of our correspondent Z. It should have appeared in our last, but failed to reach us in time.

For his unremitting attention to us during the late session, we return our sincere thanks—as well as the thanks of our readers, and by way of reciprocity for his kind wishes in our behalf, in his last letter—hope he may succeed in all his undertakings, and when an opportunity shall present itself, we shall be ready and willing to throw our mite in his favor.

☞ The Junior editor of the St. Louis Reporter describes one of our Representatives as follows:

Mr. JACKSON "is a great stickler for the integrity of the Constitution, when his own purposes are to be effected thereby; but his constitutional scruples give way without a moment's hesitancy when he wishes to ride into power on some hobby. Not more than a week ago, he declared on the floor of the House that he would never vote for a bill which contained an unconstitutional clause. He considered the oath which he had taken was too sacred to permit such a course; yet he has been frequently alluding, in sneering terms, to the constitutional scruples and views of other members, with whom he would bear no favorable comparison either in point of ability, attainments or political consistency. But I have ceased to be surprised at any course which he takes, for he is just as apt to be found defending the most high-toned Federal doctrines as any others, as is shown by his course on several measures, and by his remarks in support of or opposition to them, during the session. But the truth appears to be that he has not sufficient intellect, nor discernment to ascertain what principles are Democratic and what Federal. He belongs to that class of noisy demagogues, that talk a great deal without understanding what they are talking about, and who trust to other means, than their real merits, for whatever political success they may gain."

☞ The St. Louis New Era, of the 6th inst., says:—Orrin Porter Rockwell, who stands charged with an attempt to assassinate ex-Governor Boggs last summer, was yesterday arrested in this city, shortly after the landing of the steamboat Utica. He is from the East, where he passed, and up to the time of his arrival here, by the name of French. Yesterday he entered his name at the stage office for Jacksonville, as Riley. We learn, that a passage has been taken for him in the stage for Independence, where the crime was committed, and that he will leave on Wednesday next. Rockwell is one of the Mormons to whom Jo Smith is said to extend his countenance and protection; and by whom he is employed in such acts of crime as the one whereof he stands charged.

☞ The following are the times fixed by law, for holding Courts in the second and twelfth Judicial Circuits in this State:

"The courts in the second judicial circuit shall be held at the following times, to wit: For the county of Audrain, on the first Mondays in April and October; for the county of Callaway, on the second Mondays in April and October; for the county of Boone, on the last Mondays in April and October; for the county of Randolph, on the third Mondays in May and November; and for the county of Howard, on the first Mondays in June and December: *Provided*, That, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-three, the court in Howard county shall be held on the fourth Monday in May and first Monday in December."

"In the twelfth judicial circuit, the circuit courts shall be held as follows, to wit: For the year eighteen hundred and forty-three, the courts in said circuit shall be held for the county of Holt, on the last Mondays in May and August; for the county of Andrew, on the first Mondays in June and September; for the county of Buchanan, on the third Mondays in June and September; for the county of Chariton, on the second Mondays after the third Mondays in June and September; and for the county of Platte, on the second Mondays in July and October. And in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, and thereafter, the circuit courts in said circuit shall be held at the following times, to wit: In the county of Holt, on the last Mondays in February and August; for the county of Andrew, on the first Mondays in March and September; for the county of Buchanan, on the third Mondays in March and September; for the county of Clinton, on the second Mondays after the third Mondays in March and September; and for the county of Platte, on the second Mondays in April and October."

"All writs, process, orders, and other proceedings, made, or to be made, returnable to the next term of the said several circuit courts, as heretofore established, shall be returnable to the first term to be held under this act; and all recognizances, heretofore taken, or which may hereafter be taken, and all writs, or any other matter now depending, or which may be hereafter depending, before the said courts, as heretofore established, which are undetermined and not disposed of at the time this act takes effect, shall have day, and be disposed of and determined in the said courts, as hereby established; and no recognizance, suit, or other matter, shall be dismissed, discontinued, or fail, by reason of the alteration of the times of holding said courts; and sales of property which would have been made at the first term, as heretofore established, shall be made at the first to be held under this act; and in cases where sales of property may have been advertised to be made on any day of the terms of said courts, as heretofore established, to satisfy any execution returnable to such term, the same shall be made on the same day of the term to be held under this act."

MISTAKE.—In the "legislative synopsis" published in our last an important mistake occurred, respecting the assessment law. There was a bill before the Senate altering the assessment law so as to appoint assessors of revenue in each township. The bill was defeated by the casting vote of the President—instead of passed, as stated in our last.

MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

At a joint meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday evening, the 18th February, 1843, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a National Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the Whig party at the next election of President and Vice President of the United States, RICHARD H. BAYARD, of Delaware, was called to the Chair, and ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, of Virginia, and JOHN C. CLARK, of New York, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. TALLMADGE, of New York, on behalf of a joint committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider what measures should be adopted, made a report, which, having been discussed and amended was unanimously adopted. The report is in the following words:

WHEREAS, the expediency of holding a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President has been suggested by the Whigs in various parts of the Union, and it having been referred by them to the Whig members of Congress to designate the time and place of holding said convention: therefore

RESOLVED, That the Whig Members of Congress, concurring in the expediency of the proposed Convention, and yielding to the wishes expressed that they should designate the time and place, do respectfully recommend that a Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States be held at the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1844; and that the said convention be composed of Delegates from the respective States equal to the number of Senators and Representatives of each State in the Congress of the United States."

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, it was

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the National Intelligencer and other Whig papers.

RICHARD H. BAYARD, Chm'n.
ALEX. H. H. STUART, } Secretaries.
JOHN C. CLARK, }

REFORM.—We are glad to perceive that there is a prospect of having more talented and decent men in the prominent offices of this State than heretofore. The St. Louis Reporter says:

"We have set our face in favor of liberalizing the State Government—of ridding it of its inveterate penchant for pains and penalties—of infusing into it more real patriotism, grasp of political thought, and a moderate share of utilitarianism—and we will not pause until we succeed."

"The task, we know, is not a light one. We have to combat ignorance and subversive, chicanery and proscritism—but all can be overcome. The people will see and feel their interests—can easily discern their rights—and if we know their character, they will not be slow to defend the former and vindicate the latter. If possible, we shall tame and civilize the Clique—if not, the party may be greatly improved by dispensing with their services."

WAR.—We commend the following extract from the Reporter to those members of the "Clique" who supposed its editor would tamely submit to their rule. In the last number, Mr. PENN uses the following pointed language:

"It is too late to think of peace now, according to the views of Governor Reynolds and his Clique. We beg the gentlemen to wait until we see for a cessation of hostilities. That we will not do, until we teach our assailants a lesson they will never forget. We were forced into this contest and we will not lay down our arms until we force ourselves through it triumphantly. The exclamation—'the Reporter must be put down'—will be regretted by those who uttered it as long as they live."

The New Orleans Tropic, in relation to the fact that the Sandwich Island Ambassador was turned away from the regular ordinary on board a steamboat in Connecticut, remarks:

"This same Sandwich Island chief came to this country via Mexico, and landed in New Orleans. He took lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel, the first hotel in the South, in every respect, if not the first in the United States, and dined at the public table, with three or four hundred gentlemen. In the North—where such a vast deal of charity and philanthropy is displayed—he was not good enough to dine at the regular table of a steamboat, but was placed among the servants. Verily, this is all sorts of a queer country."

SUPREME COURT.

The St. Louis New Era says:—The law consolidating the terms of the Supreme Court at Jefferson City, fixes the first Mondays of July and the second Mondays of January, in each year, as the times when said Court shall be held. The Clerk of the Court is required to docket all cases from each Judicial Circuit in succession in the order of the Circuits, and to cause publication thereof to be made ten days before the commencement of the term. Assignments of error, and briefs, shall not be required to be filed before the first day on which causes from the same Circuit shall be set for hearing. The Court is to be held in one of the rooms of the Capitol, and counsel may have access to the State Library.

The following letter, from our Correspondent at Jefferson, was written for last week's paper, and although post marked on the 1st inst., did not reach us until last Tuesday night. It is rather old, but still it contains news to a great many of our readers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 28, 1843.

MESSRS. BENSON & GREEN:—The Legislature adjourned this morning, *sine die*. Speaker Price delivered a very handsome and eloquent address, which was received with great applause. Col. Marmaduke, upon retiring from the Chair as President of the Senate, yesterday evening, also delivered an appropriate valedictory, after which, Mr. Acock, Senator from Polk, was unanimously chosen President pro tem. for the next two years.

All is now bustle and confusion—the members preparing to start homeward—and presents a true scene of "the breaking up of the Legislature." Some go on horseback, some in the stage, some in carriages, and some in the "Col. Woods," which has been lying here for a day or two, waiting to carry off all the members who live down the Missouri; but the ice is running so thickly now that I am fearful the boat cannot get down. It has however, just taken across the river a great many who reside upon the north side—the "bee-hive and looking-glass"—(Compton) among the number, with his horse and carriage. He may come through your town, and if so, you should not fail to see him. You would find him so much "puffed up" with the notion of being the next Governor of Missouri, that he is nearly ready to burst. But withal, he is a good hearted jolly old soul, with too much good will for all mankind to harm any one.

Since my last, an almost incredible amount of business has been transacted in both Houses, but principally of a local nature. The bills passed of an important and general nature, are: The bill for the consolidation of the Supreme Court, at Jefferson City; the currency bill; the revenue bill, increasing the amount of taxation; the bill providing for the call of a Convention to amend the Constitution; the bill providing for the selection and sale of the 500,000 acres of land granted to this State by Congress; the bill providing for the erection of a public ware house in the city of St. Louis, for the storage and inspection of tobacco; the bill providing for the election of members of Congress under the general ticket system; a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, so as to vacate the offices of all the Judges in this State; the bill to amend an act to license and tax pedlars; and many others "too tedious to mention" here.

You must excuse this hasty letter. Impatience to get home—the general hurry and bustle all around me—render me unfit to write.

I will now take my leave of you—wishing you health, happiness, and a long and prosperous life; and wishes, if you have none! But stop! In wishing I will wish you plenty of *paying* subscribers.

Yours,

From the New York Herald, Extra.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

GREAT LAND SLIDE AT TROY—FORTY LIVES LOST—SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—We have accounts of a fearful calamity at Troy occasioned by a land slide, scarcely inferior in extent, and it is feared, even more destructive of life, than that which occurred several years ago.

The slide occurred south of the former one, on the same hill—the avalanche crushing and nearly burying several frame buildings at the foot of the hill, and extending quite across Main street.

The verbal accounts vary in particular, but all concur in representing the loss of life and the scene of distress as terrible beyond description. The following letter from a correspondent furnishes all the particulars as yet within reach:

TROY, Feb. 17, half past 5 P. M.

MESSRS. CROWELL:—Our city has been again visited with an awful calamity. Another terrible avalanche has swept houses and families away in its course of destruction. It is useless to attempt to particularize when it is utterly impossible to do so on this mournful occasion. Suffice it to say, that the earth slide occurred in the immediate vicinity of the terrible avalanche of 1837, about four o'clock this afternoon, covering acres of ground at the base of the hill, and crushing to atoms some ten or twelve houses, nearly all occupied. Whole families have perished, and the only warning they received was the death blow that carried them into eternity.

I have just left the ruins to communicate to you these few lines. There, all is panic and confusion. Eight or ten dead bodies have already been taken out from the ruins, and how many alive or partially injured I cannot tell. The crowds are moving in masses from spot to spot, and in the centre of each the mortal remains of some one who has perished, are being carried from the scene of destruction to some more suitable place. The municipal officers are on the spot, doing all that is possible to be done to rescue the living, if any are yet to be found, and to take care of the dead. When I left, the smoke was gushing from the smouldering ruins, and several hose companies were there. While I am writing, the alarm bell for fire is ringing, but I do not apprehend that the destruction can be augmented by fire.

Let me assure you that the scene presents an awful and melancholy sight. Babies in their cradles, mothers with their children in their arms, and stalwart men, who but two hours ago breathed freely and in health, have been taken from the ruins, mutilated and mangled corpses. The buildings destroyed were nearly all new, and had but recently been erected. They were tenanted principally by poor and industrious mechanics. The details of the calamity you will receive more at large through our city papers of to-morrow.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Fayette Temperance Society was held on Monday night last, in the Baptist Church. The report of the Committee of Ladies, who were appointed to get signers to the pledge, was handed in, and found to contain one hundred and thirty-seven names.

The Church was crowded with Ladies and Gentlemen in expectation of hearing an Address from Dr. Redman, who from some cause did not arrive. They were, however, well entertained by the following gentlemen who addressed the meeting: Messrs. Mitchell, Herndon, Stibbs, Powell, Belt and Fisk.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Committee of Ladies, appointed at the last meeting to obtain subscribers to the pledge, for the magnanimous manner in which they discharged the duties of the appointment.

Thirty-four additional names were added to the pledge, previous to the adjournment of the meeting. Another Committee of Ladies was then appointed, who, if they prove as successful as the last, there will be few whose names will not be on the Temperance Pledge by the next meeting. We think too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Ladies who so nobly performed the duty imposed on them. It was impossible for them to know how much influence they could exert over the sterner sex until they tried. From the number of names on their lists, we should think it was "more than considerable."

THE TIMES WE LIVE IN.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal, in a sensible editorial upon the "Degeneracy of the Times," attempts to show, that, bad as they are, they are still not unqualified with good; in proof of which it makes use of the following language:

"The Temperance reform has worked an inappreciable revolution in the moral and physical condition of man, as well as in the customs of social life. Men no longer distinguish their hospitalities by the sparkling abundance of the social cup to warm their wits; but find 'the feast of reason and the flow of soul' in the sober reason and unheated soul themselves. The beautiful perpetuation of the wassail bowl is no longer exhibited in the custom of withdrawing the ladies from dinner, that the gentlemen may get — in a way to be put to bed before them. The lecture room has been found to supply very well the wisdom of the tap-room; and a speech is as bearable as a sermon, with no better provocative of rhetoric than cold water. We know not that we are speaking a language intelligible to the better state of things, when we say that wages are not now computed at so much a day and half a dozen jiggers, or sometimes a dozen; but on the contrary, men are now willing to work for that which will support themselves and families, without steaming away their lives with a pint or more a day. Children even grow up now, and thrive well, without being nursed to manhood, and womanhood too, on tansy bitters before breakfast."

We cordially endorse the above, for there are truths contained in it, which are evident not only in our immediate vicinity, but throughout the length and breadth of the land; and which no one, except the rigid ascetic or sordid misanthrope, will attempt to deny. Even now, from Frauds and Corruptions are perpetrated day after day with impunity, when Crime goes onward in its bloody career unchecked, when men in high places are forgetful of the important trusts reposed in them—even now, we can console ourselves with the language of Scripture, and say with truth, that "none are all evil."

☞ There was another avalanche at Troy on Tuesday night, 27th ult., as formidable in extent as the recent one, but fortunately not destructive of life. The earth removed was situated immediately south of the former slide.

IN DISTRESS!

STEAMER "GILES,"

"Clique" Packet—Come to the Rescue!

The last advertisement of the Steam Boat "Giles" announces the fact of her having experienced a most "severe and difficult season," and the necessity she is under of "straining every muscle to keep afloat."

We sincerely sympathize with the unfortunate boat, but at the same time are not much astonished at her leaky and unsound condition, considering the numerous accidents she has met with "by flood and field," her frequent collapses, her burnt out boilers, and severe collisions with snags and sawyers; but as we hear a thorough repair is promised, we think with that and an entire internal cleansing, she may run another season, though we doubt her ever being a favorite boat at this landing.

For further particulars—see last Democrat.